Your Paper's Title Starts Here: Please Center, Use Times
New Roman 16pt., Bold

Full First Author\textsuperscript{1}, Full Second Author\textsuperscript{2,*} and Full Third Author\textsuperscript{3} (Time New Roman 12pt., centred)

\textsuperscript{1}Full affiliation of first author, including department, university, province, country (in English, TRN 10 pt. centred)

\textsuperscript{2}Full affiliation of second author, start with name, institution/university, province, country

*Corresponding author: Put full name, institution/university, province, country, email address

Abstract.

Here write the abstract 300 words in English (TNR 12 pt. alignment in block, spacing 1,0) Abstract should outline the purpose of the article, method, key findings and conclusion with study implication. Do not put citation in the abstract.

Keywords: keyword1, keyword2, keyword3 (3-5 keywords in English)

Introduction (TNR 14 pt., bold)

1\textsuperscript{st} paragraph, (TNR 12pt., alignment in justify, spacing 1,0) xxxxxxxxxxxxx

2\textsuperscript{nd} paragraph xxxxxxxxxxxxx

3\textsuperscript{rd} paragraph xxxxxxxxxxxxx

(This should establish the problem, research background, relevance and significance of the research and formative literature review including gap of knowledge. It may include how useful of the study if it’s complete.)
Methods (TNR 14pt., bold)

Sufficient detail should be provided to describe and justify the method of the study such as study design, study areas, target population, sample size determination, sampling techniques, measurement, validity and reliability test of instruments, data collection procedures with ethical considerations and data analysis.

Results (TNR 14pt., bold)

This section should describe the research results as fully as possible, and relate findings to the original aims of the research. The author should describe only the key findings form the table(s) and/or figure(s).

Graphs or tables should be in English. Pictures should be captioned clear and sharp black and white photographs. Colored pictures may be used and included in special cases by arrangement with the editor. A maximum of six graphs, tables or pictures may be included.

Guideline for presenting number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal fractions</th>
<th>Use decimal fractions whenever it is necessary to convey numerical information fully and accurately. Present only one decimal point. examples: 6.9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Always use the same number of decimal places for all decimal quantities that are being compared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For decimal numbers less than one, a zero should be placed before the decimal point. example: 0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Percentages** | Use the symbol % with numerals. Write “per cent” with words.  
*examples: The survey showed that 59% of the boys ate vegetables three times a week.* |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Opening a sentence** | When opening a sentence, a number should be expressed in words.  
*example: Fifty-seven patients attended the clinic.* |
| **Odds ratio and the confidence interval** | example: OR = 2.65, 95% CI = 1.38-5.11  
(present two decimal points) |
| **Indicating statistical significance in Tables** | Where appropriate, statistical significance in Tables of results should be expressed at the end of the Tables as follows:  
* p-value < 0.05, if statistically significant at α = 0.05  
** p-value < 0.01, if statistically significant at α = 0.01  
*** p-value < 0.001, if statistically significant at α = 0.001 |
| **P-value** | Present three decimal points, *example: p-value = 0.015* |

Discussion (TNR 14pt., bold)

1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, (TNR 12pt., alignment in justify, spacing 1,0) xxxxxxxxx

2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph. xxxxxxxxx

3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph xxxxxxxxxxxxx

The authors explain and comment on whether or not the results were expected for each set of results; explain their meaning in relation to the research problem. The authors should compare the results of your study with results of previous studies. The limitations of this study are usually listed in the final paragraph of the discussion.
Conclusion (TNR 14pt., bold)
The authors should provide a conclusion of the key findings from their study.

Recommendations (TNR 14pt., bold)
This part should set out conclusions suggested by the research, and any implications and recommendations for future practices.

Acknowledgements (TNR 14pt., bold)
Formal acknowledgements should be included, if appropriate.

References (TNR 14pt., bold)
For each work shown in the list of references must be a reference in the text. All citations in the text and all references must meet Vancouver Style.